

announcing the status of the collection and the services made possible by the support.

There are currently 336 000 catalogued shell lots (about 10 million specimens) and 10 000 catalogued alcohol-preserved lots. The collection, one of the 3 largest in the world, is especially outstanding in the following categories: Indo-Pacific and tropical Western Atlantic marine mollusks, world land snails and fresh-water mollusks, and chitons. Additionally, there is a great amount of historically important material. There are over 11 000 primary types.

As a result of N. S. F. support we have finished general curation and updating of the marine gastropods and bivalves, the fresh-water gastropods; we have nearly finished reworking the Unionidae. The land snail collection is almost ready for curatorial updating in that 90% of the lots have been cleaned and numbered, with trays and vials replaced as necessary. We have started to catalog an estimated backlog of 2500 lots of alcohol-preserved material.

We are currently in a position to invite greater use of the collection. A mature collection such as ours contains an immense volume of data of many kinds. We are in a position to provide alcohol-preserved specimens for anatomical studies of numerous taxa, to help researchers with queries on distributions of species or to aid in the identification of species. We provide technical assistance for qualified visiting scientists who work with the collection. We accept and preserve voucher specimens used in ecological, physiological or biochemical work and guarantee excellent long-term care for good series of alcohol-preserved specimens. We have a rapid and efficient loan service for those qualified investigators wishing to borrow specimens for study.

We have extended our services to help investigators distant from an excellent collection and library through our loan service, photography of specimens, and photocopies of literature.

Accordingly, we encourage the scientific community to make greater use of this prominent national and international resource.

George M. Davis  
Chairman, Dept. of Malacology  
Academy of Natural Sciences  
19<sup>th</sup> and the Parkway  
Philadelphia, PA 19103

W. S. M.

A. M. U.

The eighth annual meeting of the Western Society of Malacologists and the forty-first meeting of the American Malacological Union will be held jointly from June 22 to June 26, 1975, at San Diego State University, San Diego, California. The program will include contributed papers, symposia, exhibits, and study workshops on molluscan subjects.

Inquiries about the meeting should be made no later than May 1<sup>st</sup> and should be directed to:

Mr. Clifton Martin, Secretary (WSM),  
324 Kennedy Lane,  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Applications for membership in the W.S. M. should be sent to Mr. Bertram Draper, Treasurer, 8511 Bleriot Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90045. Dues: regular membership - \$5.00; additional family members - \$1.00 per person; student membership - \$2.00. Regular and student members will receive the published proceedings of the meeting.

George E. Radwin,  
President, W. S. M.

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New Name  
for *Amphiperas smithi* Bartsch, 1915

BY

CRAWFORD N. CATE

Research Associate, Invertebrate Zoology  
Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History  
Los Angeles, California 90007

R. N. KILBURN, NATAL MUSEUM, South Africa, has correctly pointed out to me that in CATE, 1973, A systematic review of the Recent cypraeid family Ovulidae (The Veliger 15, Supplement: 72; figure 160), the ovulid name *Amphiperas smithi* Bartsch, 1915, is a homonym of the earlier *Amphiperas smithi* Sowerby, 1894.

Through an improper interpretation of the ICZN Rules (Art. 59 (c), etc.), I mistakenly retained the Bartsch

name. I propose *Subsimnia zuidafrikaana* Cate, nom. nov. to replace the invalid Bartsch name.

I wish to thank Mr. Kilburn for bringing this error to my attention.

## Additional Data for Two Dorid Nudibranchs from the Southern Caribbean Seas

BY

HANS BERTSCH<sup>1</sup>

Galeta Marine Laboratory  
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute  
P. O. Box 2072, Balboa, Canal Zone

(1 Text figure)

THE CORAL REEF in front of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute's Galeta Marine Laboratory, Canal Zone (9°24'N; 79°52'W), has an extensive shoreward flat that is sometimes exposed at low tides. Areas of the alga *Thalassia testudinum* König and the coelenterate *Zoanthus* sp. predominate on the flat, but there are also regions with rock rubble. Northwest of the reef is a large, sandy-bottomed lagoon, with rocks and *Porites furcata* (Lamarck) coral along the seaward edge.

Based on recent collections at the Galeta Laboratory reef area, this note documents the first known occurrence of 2 dorid nudibranch species from the Caribbean coast of Central America (Panama Canal Zone), establishes southwestward range extensions for both species of over 1200km, and gives additional anatomical information for these animals.

*Cadlina rumia* Marcus, 1955

On August 6, 1974, among the rock rubble on the reef flat, I found one specimen of *Cadlina rumia* underneath a rock. The specimen measured 10mm long and 6mm wide; it had 10 rhinophore leaves, with a slight brownish color on the inner posterior surface of lamellae 3 through 5; an irregular row of bright yellow dots was on each side of the notum, 9 on the left and 11 on the right. The

eyes were visible through the dorsal integument, situated about 1mm posterior to the rhinophores. Radular formula was 77 (15 - 20 · 1 · 15 - 20).

*Cadlina rumia* has previously been recorded from Florida (MARCUS & MARCUS, 1967), the Lesser Antillean Islands of St. Martin and Curaçao (MARCUS & MARCUS, 1963), and from the coast of São Paulo, Brazil (MARCUS, 1955).

*Discodoris mortenseni* Marcus & Marcus, 1963

On August 5, 1974, I collected one specimen of *Discodoris mortenseni* under a rock on the seaward edge of the lagoon in 1.5m of water. The living animal measured 33mm long and 25mm wide; the sole of the foot was 12mm wide; the gills were positioned 11mm ahead of the posterior mantle edge. A second specimen of *D. mortenseni* (collected under a rock on the reef flat on August 14, 1974) measured 36mm long and 18mm wide.

The body was quite flattened, and the notum was covered by small, densely set spiculate papillae. Oral tentacles long and slender; anterior border of foot bilabiate, with median notch. The radula of the first specimen (damaged in extraction) had 14 - 16 rows, with 22 - 29 teeth per half row. Previously reported specimens (MARCUS & MARCUS, 1963 and 1970) had a combined radular formula of 14 - 22 (20 - 39 · 0 · 20 - 39).

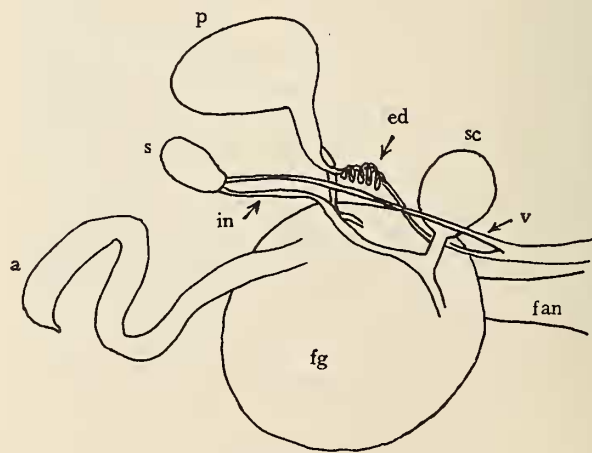


Figure 1

Diagrammatic sketch of the reproductive system of  
*Discodoris mortenseni* Marcus & Marcus, 1963  
(not drawn to scale)

a - ampulla	ed - efferent duct	fe - female aperture
fg - female gland mass	id - insemination duct	p - prostate
s - spermatheca	sc - spermatocyst	v - vagina

<sup>1</sup> Mailing address: Department of Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720